

LIVE COMMERCIAL CLUB ORGANIZED LAST NIGHT

Business Men of City Determined to Take Advantage of Every Opportunity for the Advancement of This Section of Country

A meeting of the business men of Cimarron was held Friday night of last week and it was decided at that meeting to organize a commercial club last night. Pursuant to the call a large number of those interested in the future welfare of the city met and after a few speeches in which it was shown the necessity of a live organization and the benefits that would result from it, the organization was perfected. Fred Whitney was elected as chairman and Jim Brick as temporary secretary.

One of the main purposes of the organization will be the improvement of the Miami road, in order that the people living in the valley will have better connections with the railroad and their natural trading point. The farmers of the valley express it as their wish that they be able to make this their trading point, but the road will have to be put in better condition and the distance made shorter in order that they may do so.

The commercial club will take up the matter of organizing up-to-date fire department and the securing of hose and carts. It is thought that it will be the best policy to have two fire stations in the town in order to give the quickest service in case of fire.

Mr. Acculano, who is in charge of the construction of the waterworks, made one of the speeches at the meeting. He said that this is one of the best towns that he has ever in and that he expects to make this his home town. He expressed it as his opinion that one of the best things for the town would be an information bureau for the benefit of the many strangers that are coming to the city looking for business locations. One other thing he mentioned would be of great benefit to the town and the surrounding country is the establishing of a beet sugar factory, and he was wondering why it has not been here long ago.

It is earnestly requested that all the business men of Cimarron attend the next meeting of the club in the Matkin building, Friday night, January 13, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be transacted at the meeting. Hon. Geo. Webster and O. P. Matkin will address those present on the benefits and advantages derived from a live organization in a live town.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK SYSTEM INAUGURATED

Forty-eight States and Territories Have One Depository Each.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Following years of public agitation and discussion postal savings banks in the United States became an accomplished fact this morning with the opening of forty-six trial banks, one in each state and territory of the Union. These banks are of an experimental character and are intended to try out the system. The results will be closely followed by the officials of the post office department with a view to making any changes in the regulations and forms as may be deemed necessary before the system is generally introduced throughout the country.

All of the experimental banks are in postoffices of the second class and in localities where the conditions are believed to be exceptionally favorable for the development of a postal savings business. Several of the offices selected are in communities inhabited by foreign-born Americans who are remitting annually considerable sums of money to their native countries by postal money orders. Much of this money, it is believed, will be kept in the United States through the medium of the postal savings banks.

NEWSPAPER SOLD.

Special to The News:

Clayton, N. M., Dec. 5.—The Clayton Citizen was sold Monday of this week to Geo. B. Baker, one of the members of the constitutional convention. Floyd C. Field will be associated with Mr. Baker, in fact will have charge of the paper as editor. Mr. Baker will continue to reside in Clayton. It is stated that the new management will be progressive republican in politics and that something will be doing in Union county politics in the future.

NOTICE.

The Cimarron Bachelors' Club will meet next Wednesday evening January 11th, at 8:30, at the parlors of the club. The following members are requested to be present: Butler, Sullivan, Lodge, Brick, Jenger, Phillips, R. Vance, Burns, Alpers, Bashins, Vest, Hicks.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO

The constitution adopted by the convention which met in Santa Fe during October and November is now before you and will be submitted for your ratification at an election to be held on Saturday, January 21, 1911.

The republican party of New Mexico, having worked faithfully to secure the passage of the Enabling Act for the admission of New Mexico, and believing that the Constitution prepared by the convention is the best so far adopted by any state of the Union, heartily endorses that Constitution and urges that you give it your approval on election day.

The one hundred delegates to be convention were chosen representatives of the people of every locality in the territory. They worked earnestly and faithfully for fifty days preparing fundamental rules of government which would secure and preserve the rights and liberty of the people. They had before them constitutions of the forty-six states of the American Union, and from these and from their own knowledge and experience, they adopted which they believed best suited to conditions in New Mexico. The result of their deliberations is submitted to you as a safe and adequate constitution for a great sovereign state.

It contains every necessary for a state government under the Constitution of the United States.

There are careful limitations upon the powers of the legislature. No special privileges and no exclusive franchise can be granted.

The rate of taxation and the amount of public indebtedness are limited and the incurring of new indebtedness must be authorized by vote of the people. In case any law should be passed by the legislature which is obnoxious to the people, they can, by a petition signed by ten per centum of the electors, have the law submitted at an election for their approval or rejection.

Corporations are to be under the regulation and control of a state corporation commission to be elected by the people.

The plan for the regulation of rates of railroads and common carriers is believed to be the best and most effective yet adopted by any state. Instead of the slow process of appeal and litigation through the several courts, which prevails in other states, the New Mexico corporation commission will enforce its orders through direct application to the supreme court of the State, which will be always in session for that purpose.

This commission will have power not only to fix rates and charges, but to compel the railroads to furnish adequate transportation facilities and to provide and maintain depots, sidings and agents to the convenience of the public.

There are provisions against trusts, monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade.

The costly fee system is abolished. Officers will receive stated salaries and all fees and commissions will be paid into the public treasury.

All public moneys must be deposited on interest, in banks in New Mexico, which will furnish ample security therefore, the interest to be paid into the proper funds.

Amples provisions are made for the maintenance and support of the public school system. Means are provided

for holding at least five months of school each year in every outlying district where the limit of local taxation would not furnish sufficient funds.

There must be a uniform system of text books for all public schools and they must not be changed oftener than once in six years.

Judges, district attorneys and practically all officers are to be elected; and generally they can not immediately succeed themselves to office.

The schedule continues in force, until repealed by the legislature, all the laws of the territory of New Mexico not in conflict with the Constitution.

A careful reading of the Constitution will show that every subject of government has been carefully provided for, and that if the people should desire any change, to meet present or new conditions, they can amend the constitution, except as to elective franchise and certain other rights, by a majority vote.

There are always public enemies. There are always people who are dissatisfied with everything that may be proposed. There are certain democrats who are opposed to the admission of New Mexico as a state under a Republican administration; and there are always irresponsible demagogues trying to deceive the people.

They are all public enemies of the people of New Mexico and they are the only ones opposing the ratification of this constitution.

Many false statements have been made but no one has been able to point out a single section which is not for the best interest of the people and fair to all alike.

One misstatement is about the public debt to be assumed by the state. The facts are:

The Enabling Act requires the State to assume the debt of the Territory of New Mexico and of the several counties thereof, including certain railroad bonds of Santa Fe and Grant counties that the State will assume these debts and issue bonds therefor; but it also provides that a tax be levied on the property in each county to pay the interest and sinking fund for that county's share of the bonds. Each county will pay its own debt and will not have to pay any portion of the debt of any other county.

The railroad bonds will be paid out of the proceeds of rentals and sale of one million acres of land granted by congress for that purpose.

The Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico states that he can sell enough of that land immediately to pay off the bonds and that there will remain about 650,000 acres which will go to maintain the public schools.

So the people will lose nothing by the payment of those debts, the counties will get the benefit of lower rates of interest and the school fund will be enriched by many millions of dollars.

It is charged that the expenses of a state government will cause increase taxation. It is true that there will be additional expenses. A careful estimate of the salaries of the state officers and of all expenses of the state government shows that the additional burden will amount to about 30c per annum for each person in New Mexico—or eight cents on each one hundred dollars of actual value of property. Surely this is not too high a price to pay for independence.

The experience of the people of other states proves that the additional expense is much more than offset by the increased value of all property under a state government.

The Enabling Act grants to the state for the schools and state institutions about 5,750,000 acres of land and a certain portion of the proceeds of sales of all public lands within the state.

It is of the utmost importance that New Mexico should be admitted as soon as possible so that these lands may be selected before all the good public lands are disposed of.

The income from the rentals and sales of this land would furnish a large revenue for the support of the schools and public institutions and very much decrease the burden of taxation.

It should be unnecessary to say anything to those who have lived under a territorial form of government, about the desirability of statehood.

People in all ages have fought for their independence, the right to govern themselves.

The people of New Mexico have struggled under a territorial government for over sixty years and it speaks well for the character of the people and the wonderful natural resources of the country that there has been a gradual improvement during all that time, in education, in government, in conditions of living and in everything that makes for a higher and better civilization.

But during that time we have seen successive waves of prosperity sweep over the country, which have enriched the people of our neighboring states but of which very little crossed the barrier of territorial government into New Mexico.

We want to elect our own governor, judges and other officers.

We want a voice in the election of the president of the United States.

We need two senators and two representatives in congress to see that New Mexico gets a square deal along with the other states; that a fair share of the money appropriated by congress for public improvements be expended within the state; and that the millions of acres of land withheld and tied up in reclamation and other projects, be thrown open to settlement at the earliest possible moment.

The wise statesmen who negotiated the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which transferred this territory and its inhabitants to the United States, realized that the people of New Mexico could not hope to achieve their highest destiny under a territorial form of government. They stipulated that at the proper time New Mexico should be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of a sovereign state.

After long years of waiting, the proper time has come.

On Saturday the 21st day of January, 1911, will occur the most important election ever held by any people. Let no man think his vote will not be needed or that for many years he will have another chance to vote for statehood.

If you want to be freemen; if you want to secure for your descendants the priceless heritage of liberty and equal rights, go to the polls on Saturday, January 21st, 1911, and cast your vote "FOR THE CONSTITUTION."

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.
Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 2, 1911.

U. S. SENATOR STEVEN B. ELKINS DIED WEDNESDAY

After a Lingerin Illness With Mysterious Malady Which Resembled Cancer of the Stomach

Elkins, W. Va., Jan. 5.—United States Senator Stephen Benton Elkins died at the family home here last night, after a lingering illness. The end, though sudden, was not wholly unexpected, since it had been known for the past several weeks that Mr. Elkins was suffering from an incurable malady. The ailment, which mystified the attending physicians and renowned specialists, resembled cancer of the stomach. The doctor quipped patient literally starved to death, though surrounded by every luxury that millions could provide.

At the bedside when that dissolution occurred were Mrs. Elkins, the senator's son, Blaine Elkins and his daughter, Katherine Elkins, besides his father-in-law, Henry Gassaway Davis and other immediate members of the family.

At the time of his death, Senator Elkins was rounding out a career in public life of which any man might be proud. He had served in the senate since 1894, and wielded great influence in the national lawmaking body. He had been in public life almost continuously since reaching his majority.

A Former New Mexican.

Stephen Benton Elkins, republican, of Elkins, W. Va., was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 20, 1841; received his early education in the public schools of Missouri, and

graduated from the university of that state, at Columbia, in the class of 1860; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and in the same year went to New Mexico, where he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language and began the active practice of law; was a member of the territorial legislative assembly of New Mexico in 1894 and 1895; held the office of territorial district attorney, attorney general, and United States district attorney; was elected to the Forty-third congress, and while abroad was renominated and elected to the Forty-fourth congress; during his first term in congress was made a member of the republican national committee, on which he served for three presidential campaigns; after leaving congress he removed to West Virginia and devoted himself to business affairs; was appointed secretary of war December 17, 1891, and served until the close of President Harrison's administration; in February, 1894, was elected to the United States senate to succeed Johnp N. Camden, and re-elected in 1901 by the unanimous vote of the republican members of the legislature, giving him a majority of 40 on joint ballot. He was re-elected again in 1907. His term would have expired March 4, 1913.

Miss Vera Chandler returned to Denver Thursday after spending the holidays with her parents.



The Duchess of Romberghe (upper), of the late King Edward, from the Court. Their latest move is said to be against Mrs. Harold Nicholas, who is just departing to the front as one of London's greatest business. Mrs. Nicholas was at one time a mistress of the Queen of England in her self-proclaimed lack of wedding out "indiscreet" including many American friends.



Lady Francis Cook, formerly Tennessee Claiborne, of New York, whose wealth has backed the cause of women suffrage and who is now declared by her sister in New York to have been held a prisoner in the home of J. P. Morgan.

in New York. The sister alleges that Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are trying to gain possession of some part of Lady Cook's fortune. She has obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the alleged restraint case.

GUARANTY OF BANK DEPOSITS WITHIN POWER OF STATE

Laws of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma Upheld By Highest Tribunal in Opinion By Associate Justice Holmes.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The bank guaranty laws of Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas were declared constitutional today by the supreme court of the United States and thus the fight over the policy of guaranteeing through the state deposits in banks was won by the advocates of such a policy.

The opinions of the courts were announced by Justice Holmes. He said that the assessment of banks by the state in order to create a fund to guarantee deposits in other banks took private property of one bank for the private use of another without compensation.

Justice Holmes admitted that there might be a taking of private property without return to pay debts of a failing rival in business, but he said there were powerful considerations on the other side of the question.

"In the first place," he said, "it is established by cases that an ulterior advantage may justify a comparatively insignificant taking of private property for want, in its immediate purpose is a private use."

"It would seem that there may be other cases besides the everyday use of taxation, in which the share of each party in the benefit of a scheme of mutual protection is sufficient compensation for the correlative burden that it is compelled to assume. At least if we have a case within the reasonable exercise of police power as above explained, no more need be said."

The justice then proceeded to justify

the laws under the police powers. The police powers, he said, may be put forth in aid of "what is sanctioned by usage, or held by the prevailing morality or strong and preponderant necessity to the public welfare."

The laws came within this limit, he said.

INITIAL CARRIERS MADE RESPONSIBLE TO SHIPPER

Washington, Jan. 3.—The new policy of law making an initial carrier of interstate commerce liable for loss to shippers while in transportation, not only on its lines but on those of connecting carriers, was declared constitutional today by the supreme court. The policy was incorporated in the so-called "Carmack amendment," to the Hepburn rate law.

Justice Lorton announced the opinion of the court. Strangely enough Justice Lamar, who today took his place as a member of the court, on behalf of the railroads.

One objection of the law was that it interfered with the freedom of contract. Justice Lorton replied that there was no such thing as absolute freedom of contract.

"Contractors which contravene public policy," he said, "cannot be lawfully made at all and the power to make contracts may in all cases be regulated as to form, evidence and power of government extends to the validity as to third persons. The social liberty of contract to the extent of forbidding or regulating every contract which is reasonably calculated to injure the public interests."

E. A. McElroy went to Baton Rouge Tuesday.

OWINE TO BRING HOME THE CHICKEN

Al Smaulding, the undefeated champion for the middleweight championship, who is to box twenty rounds with Henry Petty of Dawson, on January 14th, is fast becoming a favorite among the Cimarron sports as an amateur boxer. Arising from obscurity he is fast attaining fame. The skill displayed by him in his training quarters marks him as a coming champion. He has good foot-work and can land a knockout with either hand, using his right and left with equal rapidity and with a precision that will soon tell on his opponent. He is also very clever on the defense, his trainer seldom landing a blow on him. He has perfect confidence in his ability to get the decision. He is in perfect condition now, being at this time able to go twenty rounds without showing much exertion.

Petty is reported to be in good condition, and as each man is looking forward to a future, it is expected that this will be the best boxing contest ever pulled off in the territory. The preliminaries which are to take place before the main event make it more entertaining for the sporting public.

WATERWORKS COMING

J. A. McMillan of Litterton, Colo., who will have charge of the construction of the waterworks system, arrived in Cimarron Wednesday. He has leased an office building on east Main street for headquarters while the work is going on. Work will begin as soon as insurers can be had.

Miss Bessie Lodge and Miss Nina Nutter returned Sunday from Santa Fe where they attended the annual meeting of the teachers of New Mexico.